

## CHAPTER II

### THE METHOD OF GRAMMAR

IN THE study of grammar, we should proceed to a discovery of the general laws and principles of the language through a study of concrete examples. In the examination of the particular examples, common properties and fundamental differences are noted, and grammatical principles drawn as inferences from these. By this method the pupil obtains an intelligent grasp of these general and abstract principles through the concrete basis furnished by the particular examples with which they are associated in the teaching process. The INDUCTIVE method, therefore, or the method of proceeding from the particular to the general, is to be followed in presenting the facts and principles of grammar.

It has been noted, however, that the laws and principles of grammar possess practical value through their correlation with other phases of language work. The pupils must, therefore, be given practical control of their grammatical knowledge through applying it in the working of particular problems or examples. Here, since the general principle precedes and is applied to the solution of the particular examples, the DEDUCTIVE method, or the method of proceeding from the general to the particular, is used. Thus the full method of grammar will be the INDUCTIVE-DEDUCTIVE method, the general laws and principles being discovered inductively and then applied deductively.

It has also been shown that in the study of grammar we must proceed from a study of the sentence as a whole